LiDAR data was analysed in order to identify previously unknown heritage assets that comprise an upstanding component (earthworks or ditches), and to supplement existing data for known heritage assets. The analysis was undertaken of 1m resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data, using Esri ArcMAP 10.0. The data was visualised using ArcMAP's 'hillshade effect' function; the height ('z') data was exaggerated by a factor of 20 to assist in identifying features that may exist only as slight earthworks.

In order to have confidence that all notable features had been identified the data was subjected to simulated illumination. For this process the data was artificially lit from different directions and angles to highlight areas of archaeological potential. This process was undertaken as follows:

- Azimuth (direction of illumination): North, East, South, West, North East, South East, South West North West.
- Altitude (angle of illumination): The data was illuminated at an angle of 45^{o}, as this was found to be the optimum angle for identification of features. At angles less than or greater than 45^{o}, features became increasingly less clear as the angle decreased or increased.

The analysis of LiDAR data was successful in identifying x areas of interest within the Study Area, which are listed in the table below: